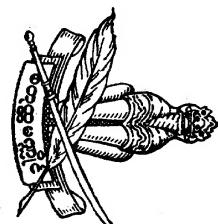


Quie News



MISTRUST OF THE REBEL IS NOT SUFFICIENT ANSWER GOVERNMENT MUST FIND SOME WAY TO BRING PEACE, NUF SAYS

From Our Staff Reporter

At the very moment when the Information Minister, Thakin Chit Maung, was telling the Press yesterday that the underground Communists' peace appeal was only a cunning trick, the above-ground mean to negotiate with the rebels.

Current Chairman of the Front,

Thakin Thin, said that the NUF's

main platform in the last elections had

been "Peace Through Negotiations"

because this platform had answered

the people's own desires, the Front

had won many seats.

Thakin Thin asserted that today

there was an overwhelming desire for

peace in the country, on the part of

peasants, and ayemen, of all classes and

groups.

On October 11, the NUF had been

delighted to find that Thakin Kodaw

Kamaing had made a personal appeal

to both the revolutionary forces and

the Government, to put an end to the

fighting in order to stop the sufferings

of the people.

Then, on December 26, Thakin

Than Tun, leader of the Burma Com-

munist Party, had written to Thakin

Kodaw Kamaing asking him to use his

good offices to secure peace through

negotiations.

Thakin Than Tun had suggested

that if the Government as such did not

want to negotiate, the AFPFL as a

political party, should do so.

And if the Government did not

trust the underground Communists,

main revolutionary parties

then the negotiations could be carried

out in the presence of other persons.

Thus, on the one hand, the people

themselves had shown their active de-

POWER THROUGH VIOLENCE, FINAL GOAL OF COMMUNISTS THAKIN CHIT MG RELEASES DOCUMENT ON "TRIPARTITE" STRATEGY, TACTICS

**Eight-Year-Old Boy Rescued
From Gang Of Kidnappers
Handwriting Gives Clue**

From Our Staff Reporter
An eight-year-old boy, who was nearly a fortnight in the hands of kidnappers, was joyfully restored to his parents yesterday by the Police, who tracked down four of the kidnappers, through the handwriting of the ransom note.

FIRST, CEASE-FIRE; SECOND, FIGHT WITHIN THE DEMOCRATIC FOLD; THIRD, SEIZE POWER WITH GUNS

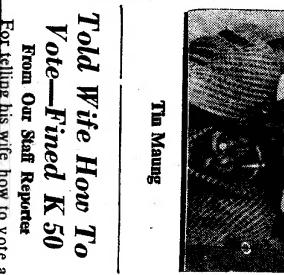
From Our Staff Reporter

The rejection out of hand by the AFPFL of the latest "peace" negotiation offer from the underground, is based on documentary proof that the "Tripartite Alliance" is out to gain every possible advantage out of a truce, to gather strength by organising openly under a democratic system, but eventually to destroy that system by seizing power through violence.

The above facts were revealed yesterday at a Press Conference by Information Minister Thakin Chit Maung, who circulated to all reporters a cyclostyled copy of a document seized in Pakokku district by Colonel Kyi Win, Commanding 10th Infantry Brigade.

The original document dated October 25, 1955 was laid on the table for all to see.

Marked "For Members of the Central Committee only" it is a transcript of questions and



Tin Maung

Told Wife How To
Vote—Fired K 50

From Our Staff Reporter

For telling his wife how to vote a

ing. Thakin Kodaw Hmaing, one the revolutionary forces themselves Saydaw, General Ne Win, Bo Let Ya had openly asked for peace.

Daw Khin Kyi, Bohmu Aung Doe, Smith-Dun, Brigadier Kyar

Henzada U Mya, U Aung Myin, another Editor, a representative of the minorities. Later, there had come another peace

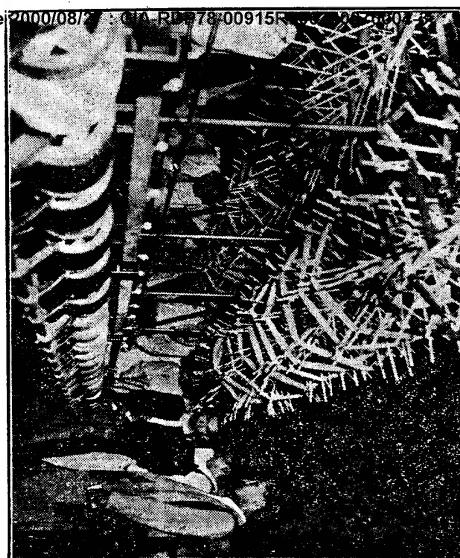
sire for peace, and on the other hand, the revolutionary forces themselves had openly asked for peace.

Yet the AFPFL Government stubbornly refused to recognise this just demand, and was shouting that it

Continued page 4, col. 4

BURMA'S FIRST NYLON MILL STARTS ROLLING TODAY

From Our Staff Reporter



Newsmen yesterday got a "preview" of the new rayon factory, the first of its kind in Burma, which is to be formally opened this morning by U Kyaw Nyein at Sisay, near Insein.

Continued page 4, col. 4

answers at a conference of the Burma Communist Party at which strategy and tactics were fully discussed.

The salient points of the document are:

CIVIL WAR

Question: (1) Will the Civil War be ended only when the revolutionary forces have become strong, or whenever Thakin Nu's Government accepts the offer to do so?

(2) Is the strategy based on armed insurrection (as previously stated), or is there a shift to a constitutional fight?

Answer (by Thakin Than Tun): (1) The Civil War can end only when the revolution has gained the greatest strength. Thereafter, three steps remain: First, we must get the Nu Government to accept the peace offer; second, we must enter into discussions with it; third, we must see that the terms of the agreement are complied with by the Nu Government.

Our strategy is based on class warfare. It will be complicated; it will be difficult; it will be long. Our first objective is therefore to gather strength, strength within the Party, in the Army and among the people. U Nu will accept the cease-fire offer only when his Government is placed in a difficult position and he has no other recourse open to him. We must not be tricked by the political strategy of Khin Maung Gauk. We must not bow the knee in surrender. We must ensure full "democratic rights" and this we can do only when the Nu Government is left with no choice.

(2) The moment we get a cease-fire, we will use our democratic rights to continue the fight, to add to our strength, and prepare once more for armed struggle. Until the Civil War ends, we will use the method of seizing power must be won through violent methods. There is thus a change in strategy. It is not to form a coalition with the Nu Government but to eradicate it. While we are fighting within the democratic fold, the armed method will have to be held in abeyance, but the final struggle will be with weapons.

PARTY UNITY

Question: (1) Will the unity of the Tripartite be based on forming a single Party, and (2) will there have to be a merging of the Communist Party of Burma with the Red Flag Party simultaneously with the unification of the People's Comrade Party?

Answer by Thakin Than Tun: (1) The key to the revolution is to bring about a merger of the divergent Communist parties. Unification must proceed on the basic acceptance of the doctrine of Marxism-Leninism. Once common agreement is reached on the Party line and the Party programme, the three parties accepting the common strategy will become one. Until there is agreement on basic policy, basic aims and basic strategy, the three parties will work together as a United Front.

(2) We cannot say that the three parties will become one simultaneously. Suppose the Red Flag Party accepts our basic policy, aims and strategy, we become one with them. We will then work with the People's Comrade Party as a United Front while working at the same time for unification until the three become one. I do not say that unification must be effected with the Red Flag Party first. The most desirable state is to bring about unification among all three, but if only two parties reach agreement, the other party must not be excluded but all out joint efforts must be bent towards getting all three to merge into a single Party.

FIGHT WITHIN DEMOCRATIC FOLD

Question: When we become strong, is it necessary to go through the phase of a democratic struggle? Answer by Thakin Than Tun: We must move in steps. First, we become strong. Then the cry of the people for peace will be insistent. This must be heeded. It may be possible to unseat Nu's Government straightaway through force of arms. If not, there must be a period of democratic struggle. The decision as to what is the right method will be reached when we are in a strong position. With mass support, the initiative then will be in our hands. We must note that at the present time we do not have that advantage. Therefore we must strive after mass support and at the same time capitalize on the fact that it is the Nu Government which is turning down our offer. We must make out that the Nu Government does not want a cessation of Civil War.

STATUS OF PARTIES

The factory is expected to produce 2,000,000 yards of cloth a day, or 5,000,000 yards a year, working three shifts and employing about 700 Rangoon, the factory is a joint venture between Burnese and Indian business men (Burnese 62 per cent, Indian 38 per cent). On the 200,000 yards of rayon and nylon, which will be woven from imported fabrics on the factory's 70 power-loom.

Foreign technicians will at first be employed, but a programme is in hand to train Burnese to replace them. The building of the factory itself and the erection of the machinery was carried out by local labour under the supervision of one engineer from abroad. Total cost of machinery and buildings was K 7 lakhs but the complete capital investment for the industry to each year.

was sent home, but the younger was taken in a sampan to Tantabin village, and from there to Soe-pone where he was left in the care of a farmer, Kway Djin. The farmer set him to watch his cows, together with another boy of about his own age.

On January 19, Maung Tin Shwe's parents received a letter through the post. It said, "If you want your child, you must pay K 30,000." After giving instructions as to where and when the money would be received, the note said, "If you report to the Police, your child will be killed. If you don't follow our instructions you'll be kidnapped next." The parents at once handed over the note to the Police, who studied the handwriting and thought of a way to trap the kidnappers.

Both the Chamber of Deputies and Nationalities have been called into session on February 26 at 11 a.m. They will meet separately.

Ko Sein and his sons

Shwe, an Assistant in the firm of the Yugoslav Line agents, was convicted by the 7th Additional Magistrate of the Election Act, and sentenced to pay a fine of K 50.

On the day of the General Elections U Thein Shwe and his wife, Ma Khin Aye, went to the polling booth in Ma Po Street, Myagona, to exercise their franchise. U Thein Shwe went out in first and voted. On

the trial U Thein Shwe admitted having told his wife to vote for the AFPFL. He was accordingly convicted on his own plea of guilty.

During yesterday's Press Conference, the Information Minister was asked whether he had sent copies of the BCP document to the BWPP, to Thakin Kodaw Hmaing and others named as "referees" by the Tripartite concerned.

